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and perhaps responsible for the success, measured by the abundance, of flying fishes off shore over warm seas everywhere, where they seem to outnumber the sum of all other species. Their allies, the slender, elongate needle-fishes, though lacking any wing development are noted for the habit of leaping and skipping over the surface of the water. One elongate species with a much flattened body turns on its side and skims over the surface like a skipping stone.

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RANA PALUSTRIS IN WISCONSIN.

During the early fall of 1914, three specimens of *Rana palustris* Le Conte were found in a small stream entering the south side of Lake Wingra, Dane County. These specimens were identified for the writer by Dr. A. G. Ruthven, and a specimen was deposited in the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan. The stream in which these frogs were found is the small sluggish outlet of a large swamp situated about a half mile from the lake. The bottom of the stream is of soft mud, without stones of any sort, and at all seasons of the year is more or less obstructed by a heavy growth of water cress. *Rana pipiens*, *Acris gryllus* and *Rana clamitans* are very commonly found here, but frequent and diligent search throughout the year previous had failed to disclose any pickerel frogs.

The distribution of this species is given by Dickerson (The Frog Book) as "over the eastern part of North America, west to the Great Plains, and north to Hudson Bay." Higley (Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, VII, 169) states that it is quite common in Michigan, and may possibly be found in Wisconsin, and in "The Herpetology of Michigan" (Mich. Geol. and Biol. Surv., Pub. 10, Biol. Ser. 3) Thompson and Thompson say that they

have examined specimens from six counties in Michigan and have records of the occurrence of the species in three others. No records are given for any part of the state above the southern end of Saginaw Bay. Cope (*Batrachia of North America*, 1889) gives two records for Wisconsin, one from the Root River, 1853, and the other from the Upper Wisconsin River, the date of which is not given. Notes on the occurrence of the species at Green Lake, Wisconsin, in 1906 and 1909, have been given to me by Mr. John M. Lowe. The results of ecological work in the region of the Madison lakes will doubtless show that *Rana palustris* although rare, has a fairly continuous distribution in the state.

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SOME NEW RECORDS FOR GYRINOPHILUS PORPHYRITICUS (GREEN).

In rearranging the collection of Amphibia in the Lee Museum of Biology at Bowdoin College, I came across a badly shrivelled and faded specimen of this species. It was easily identified by the teeth and the general appearance, but the only data with it was a card marked Brunswick, Me.

There are two more recent records from Manchester, Maine.

August 16, 1913, George E. Gilbert brought me two specimens, an adult, and a larva about three inches long, with external gills.

April 12, 1915, the same collector got three adults, two of them 7¼ inches in length. A week later I visited the place where they were found, a cold spring rising in a barrel in an open field and emptying into a stone drain. One had been found in the mud under the board cover of the spring, while the others were in the water. They seem to be good